What has our Election Decided ! Oregon and

Wars Now that it is settled that our opponents have maletained their ascendancy in the State, (though the shall dare to trust in God rather than canson, and have been devided by that result. The views of Prosident Polk bare New triumphantly sustainedso his organs to lise and they include the breaking down or our Parisi to a naked Revenue Standard. infernal designs, and the reign of Peace and Love without record to Prenotate in any shape; the re-would soon be extended over the earth. regablishment of the Sub Treasury, and its estab-Schwent in the Share as well as Nation, say Consis- New-York! You are culpable in the sight of earth many and our City Democracy | with the image and Heaven, for a portion of the evils which now convergence of all Oregon, by Military force, directly for and from Mr. Polk, and foreshadowing month since that a Loco-Focovictory here would enthe language of his Mossage, thus peremptorily setties the matter in its loader of Thursday night last:

The whole or Orngon or non-skis is the only sensitive as an issue of newtonial right. We wholly at the best in the American role at isitude 49 degraphole that our title from 64 degraphole degraphole and is sensitive to be degraphole and is we believe a perfect title spaints all the cold at the crossion has been discussed for a quarcola commity before usual frightness increasing to a commity before usual frightness increasing to or for all, with such nonsense as "the

The constant of the matter of

to stand up for Mr. Polk and the doctrines of the Elects Units I which in behalf of Prench Jacobinism is naturally impatient to see the earth once more transformed into one vast human slaughterhouse, so that there may again be chances for plunher and elery, and an effscement of the too salient memories of Salamanes. Vintoria and Waterloo.]-The Union concludes as follows:

Measure, the question must come up in the next necess. What shall we do in relation to our citizens through a land we have no doubt that the patriotism Congress will a swer, in view of all the facts—recognish them present them, agraphical normalizations. time them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own FIER REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT." -The Albany Argus-the very same journal

was its pole-star, significantly asked, with reference to Texas. "Do the People wish War!") now

Other Polk journals reecho the war cry, and none established over all the Continent west of the Rocky Mountains at whatever cost or hazard.

question by dividing the territory on the 49th parallel shameful apathy among the Whigs of Ontario. of North latitude, which Great Britain has steadily refused. Does any sane man believe that this offer could ever have been either made or declined, by Statesmen who perfectly understood what they were "clear and indisputable?" Would our Government, under several different Administrations, have | Smith. offered to give away a region as large as the Old these, three grains of common sense are worth just 40 votes and no more, the rest Abolition, &c.

-But the National Intelligeneer has brought for- A slip from the Owego Advertiser says tha of Justice and Peace which must be conclusive with less than Polk's last year. men not absolutely steeled against the force of evidence. The Polk organ, in reference to a remark of the Intelligencer that the British right North of 490 was better than ours, had flippantly asked : "Can it be that the author of such an opinion, living in this side of the Atlantic, has ever looked into the

To this the Intelligencer, with the courtesy and mild dignity inseparable from its character, thus re.

"We touch upon this subject to day only for the pur-

pose of enlightening the government journal as to point which it pronounces "desperate and monstre and in favor of which it has never heard of a single and in favor of which it has never heard of a single argument—not even the shadow of one. We shall not rely upon the notorious fact that this Government, twenty years ago, officially proposed to accept as the boundary the 49th degree of nerth latitude. We present to the organ af the Administration, which appears to be so little acquainted with public history, or even with the principles and sets of its own party, the record evidence of the ground taken by the present leading and most intelligent member of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States, at a time when he was the most zeadous Oregonite in either House of Congress. We pass by the ground taken by our diplomatists herestore, because we are satisfied that the Administration party will consider the following evidence more conclusive still:

EXTRACTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL OF THE

FRIDAY, February 1, 1828. "Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolutions which were read, and ordered to be printed in confidence

for the use of the Senate : " Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Government "Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat any longer with his Britannic Majesty, in reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of a joint occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each party.

"Resolved, That it is expedient that the third article of the Convention of October 2nh. 1818, for such joint occupation, be sillowed to expire upon its own limitation.

"Resolved, That it is expedient for the Government of the United States to continue to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a separation of interest, and the establishment of a permanent boundary between them, in the shortest possible time."

"TUESDAY, FERBUARY 5, 1828. "The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted on the 1st instant, and, a division being called for, they were, on motion of Mr. BENTON, modifi-

ed as follows:

"Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Government of
the United States to treat with his Britannic Majest, in
'reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of
the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of the joint occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of tion, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each power.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the barrs of a separation of interests, and the ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORTY. of interests, and the ESTABLISHMENT of a permanent NINTH DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE as a permanent houndary between them, in the shortest possible time."

-We do not know that any thing could be added to the force of this demonstration of the utter injushis Organ in regard to Oregon. The simple fact is that they want Western votes to make Mr. Ritchie be rallied in support of the Administration, as they of Maldanado, St. Lucia and Colonia, and were on their cannot be upon Mr. Polk's personal qualities or way to Buenes Ayres. merits. They think an outcry for the whole of Oregon will answer this purpose, and perhaps it may.— Baker, from Porto Plata 25th Oct. we learn that the Do-They do not really mean actually to involve the country in the calamities of War, but then they must the 19th to make an attack on Cape Haytian. It was al-

until the cry will next be (as now in regard to Texas) that if is too late for opposition—that the honor of the country is involved, and the Administration must be sustained, though blood shall flow in rivers for what was originally an unjust or a frivolous cause. Such has been the course of weak and wicked rulers since State-craft was invented. It is the policy which has covered the earth with unburied bones and lordly eastles and condemned the Millions to toil in hopeless and famished slavery to defray the cost of prodigal Governments, of enormous Armies and Navies, of Ordinance, Fortresses and Munitions, and the interest of all devouring National Dobts. And this must go on, until some one Nation rose of the two great parties on Semators is very plant itself firmly on the ground of Christian obligamean's event it is worth while to ask what issues tion to abstain from all vindictive violence and from rendering evil for evil. Let but one do this, and the butchers of mankind would be shamed into an abandonment of their impious practices if not of their

-Meantime, Merchants and Property-Owners in threaten us. You do or should understand this matserved The Washington Union, speaking ter, though others may not, and must have known a evil path he is pursuing. You knew that the election of the Tammany Ticket would be proclaimed as a triumph of 'Polk, Texas and Oregon,' and yet you hardly lifted a finger to prevent it. Half of you did not even vote; nine tenths of the remainder barely voted, and made no effort corresponding to the magnitude of the dangers to be averted. Had this City and Kings would have given a Whig maperity in the Assembly and a decided Whig victory in the State. The powerful weight of New-York would have been felt every where in opposition to majority. the mad career which our Government has entered. But you refused to make an effort. You basely descried the noble Cause which and the excellent Candidates whom it was your imperative duty to sustain. And now, if convulsion uncertainty and peril-if a paralyzed Industry and an arrested Commerce shall fill the land with Bankruptcy and Distress and render your Stocks, your Notes, your Real Estate comparatively valueless-if captured ships Here follows an appeal to the Democratic party | and bombarded Cities shall fill the land with desolation and mourning-on you, the intelligent and the argument against allowing the Joint Occupation to , ters, who are neither deluded in ignorance nor mis continue, based on an article in the Converter des led by Ambition, will weigh fearfully the responsi-Heed it now and evermore

Our State Election.

It is now settled that the Senators elected this year stand three Whig to fire Loco-Foco. Last year, one Whig, one Native, six Loco. The new Senators are as follows:

Senators are as follows:

Dist.l. Edward Stanford, Loco, by 5,500 plurality, not maj.

II. Station Smith, Loco, by some 4 to 5,000 maj.

III. WM.H.VAN SCHOONHOVEN, W. & A.R. bysver 5,000.

IV. Samuel Young. Loco, by about 1,000.

V.I. Joshita A. Spencer, Whig, by about 1,000.

VII. Richard H. Williams, Loco, by about 1,000.

VIII. Gideon Hard, Whig, by some 5,500.

The News tried on Saturday to beat Hon. JOSHUA A which a few short months ago, when Van Buren | Spencer in an Extra, but it only took in the Evening Post. The Assembly will stand about 54 Whig to 74

Loco, or, more precisely, 51 Whigs, 71 Locos, 6 stains that this Election has resulted in a verdict of Anti-Rent. Greene has elected both Locos, one of approval for Mr. Polk's anti-Tariffism, Gov. Wright's whom is, like the Rensselear Whig Members, favoraanti-Canal policy and his treatment of the Anti-Rent-The N.Y. Tribune is in a very unamiable humor because N.Y. chy has elected the entire Democratic ticket. It regards it as an endorsement of President POLN's position on the Oregon question. In that, the city will not succeeded. We presume both the Ulster Members are Loco, though this is not absolutely certain. In the assertion of the Inaugural rouched the popular heart from Maine to Massouri. We cannot yet tell which party has 2 of the 3 Membut the Evening Post and Journal of Commerce | bers from Dutchess, so close is the vote. In Cayuseem to doubt that our Election has placed New- gu, it is believed but not proved that one Loco is York fally on the side of Mr. Polk in declaring that elected. Cattaraugus is believed to be Whig, but is all Oregon is ours, and that our jurisdiction shall be very close and but partially heard from. It seems idle, therefore, to give a table of Members elect until the Official Canvasses shall tell us who they are. -Now let us consider the fact that our Govern- St. Lawrence gives Col. Young over 1500 majority ment has repeatedly offered to settle the Oregon and elects him. John M. Holley is beaten by a

Tioga Co.

Owego, Tions Co. Nov. 5th, 1845. H. GREELEY--Dr. Sir.-The 'Old Hunkers' are buried with their faces downward. So far good. We had a about, if "our right to the whole of Oregon" had giorious day here yesterday. Hon. Gideon O. Chase been, (in the language of the Baltimore Resolutions.) is elected to the Assembly by at least 300 majority over the regularly nominated Hunker candidate, Reuben S.

nominate, but on the day of Election all turn in and go it will sift the matter to the bottom. Last winter, Thirteen States, to which no other power had any for Chase, the Stump Candidate. We did so and the reace of claim? Would Great suit is most favorable for our party-it is the greatest tri-Britian have refused to accept a large territory, to umph we have ever had. The Hunkers are sore and fawhich she had no right, but which the Nation own- ces long. Chase is in fine spirits. Our village district ing it insisted on giving her! In questions like gave Chase 321 majority out of 425 votes. Smith had Yours, respectfully.

ward documentary evidence in support of the cause | Wheeler for Senator has about 350 majority-200

Genesee Co. BATAVIA, Nov. 5, 1845.

H. GREELEY: Sir—The Election passed off yesterday very quietly—the entire Whig ticket elected—by about 500 maj. The vote for Convention is very large. few Locos voted against it. Yours, &c.

Vth Senatorial District.

| SPENCER's majorities. | | WALWORTH'S majorities. | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 764 | Madison150 | | | |
| Otsego | 700 | Oswego400 | | | |
| Lewis | 400 | Jefferson | | | |
| Total | | Total | | | |

sufficient to show that the State is Loco-Foco by a thoroughly at rest, if possible. If the Anti-Renters a diminished majority. The great central County ask any thing which cannot be granted, let the Leof Washtenaw-last year Loco by 200, and so since gislature say so, promptly and decidedly. But if 1840-is now Whig by 200. Wayne, Macomb and they ask any thing that can and ought to be granted. St. Clair Loco as usual. Our old friend Morgan let that be done, not grudgingly, but heartily and Bates, formerly of this City, ran stump for Senator in Wayne-the Whigs having made no nomina tion-and is 50 votes ahead of his ticket in Detroit We preseume, however, he has printer's luck in the

| Vickery, W. F. Washtenaw200 Jackson, rep Macomb | 70 150 | PRESIDENT Clay. 2347 1319 963 | Polk. 2549 1389 1359 |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Total200 Loco maj. 120; Do in | 100 320 1844, 846, | 5979 | 6825 |

The Courier perfectly well understands that we contemplate no Nullification in regard to Texas, only legal and peaceful opposition to some of the flagrant iniquities involved in Annexation. This will be persisted in by a very large majority of the Whig party, if by none others. We say again that the means by which Annexation was carried through the Senate divest that act of all moral validity. We yield legal obedience, however, to all acts of Congress which the Supreme Court decides to be Con-

No Mayor has been elected in Boston as yet, to fill the place of Mr. Davis, resigned.

Several articles of importance are unavoidably crowded out this morning; among others, a letter from W. L. MACKENZIE, on the case now before the Chancellor, relative to the Lives of Hoyt, Butler & Co. It will appear to-morrow.

Association in Illinois; The Voice of the Free Married-Not Hung: Mineral Resources of Canada; be found on our outside pages.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.-By the arrival of the Printer to Congress, and some clamor upon which bark Rosina, from Rio Grande 28th Sept. we learn by the ignorant, the thoughtless and the reckless can Capt. Doty that the combined fleet had taken the ports

FROM ST. DOMINGO .- By the brig Huntress, Capt. minican fleet of five schooners had left the above port on have votes in Congress and at the Polls, let them cost | so rumored that a force of 4,000 troops was on the fron-(the Nation) what they may.' So they will push on the to co-operate with the fleet.

The Result in Delaware County.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus. DELIII, Nov. 5, 1845. the good old Democratic county of Delaware swing from her moorings. The Anti-Rentticket has succeeded by a majority of 1,100. Below I give you the result in from her moorings. The Ann rest takes have by a majority of 1,100. Below I give you the result all the towns in the county. I will not stop to speak all the towns in the county. e causes which brought about this result, as I have no ne, the people will know them soon from other

1845.
Democratic.
Davepport. 84.
Franklin 46.
Hancock 46.
Harpersfield 70.
Tompkins 65.
Walton 101 1844. ... 101 ... 85 230 ... 43 ... 263 263 ... 190 ... 229 108 ... 425 ... 210 236 .132 191 Total #15 3,671 4,216 ...201 164 Auti-Rent ma): 1,107. Polk's majority .. 1,145.

Total 1,022 We have added to the Argus's report of marities in the several towns the official vote cast in each for President last November, in order that every reader may see how entirely the new question has defaced and overridden all party distinctions. We

must append a few illustrative facts and reflections. The County of Delaware has existed some forty years, and has ever till now given her vote for whatever was called the Democratic ticket. Even the tornadoes of 1824 and 1837 broke ineffectually on courage and stimulate our feeble Executive in the her rugged hills. No matter how undemocratic the measures or the principles to be upheld by such support, even though it were a denial to the People of the right to choose their Presidential Electors, no dupe of quackery ever swallowed his 'Universal Curative or Resurrection Syrup with more unquestioning faith than Delaware has rolled up her majority for whatever principle or swindle was, you done your whole duty. Wing Delegations from for the time being, labeled 'Democratic.' And now we see a ticket on which the Senator and one Assemblyman were notoriously, avowedly Whigs, triumphant in her vote by some Eleven Hundred

This result has occurred in opposition not only to inveterate and clearly cherished party ties, but to almost every other influence. No Anti-Rent ticket was ever before formed in the County. The only two newspapers (Whig and Loco-Foco) printed in the County vied with each other in denouncing and heaping reproach on the new party. The Whig 'Express' openly repudiated the District nomination of Mr. Van Schoonhoven for Senator and virtually accused him of being the candidate of assassins. The leading men of both parties were united in hosas same up for Mr. 1908 and the decirines of the documes of the same able, whose business it is to foresee and avert disastillity to the 'Equal Rights' ticket. The County has been the theatre of a deplorable tragedy, which very naturally heaped obloquy on the Anti-Renters and gave color to the accusations of their enemies. Many of the actors in that tragedy have been arrested, tried, sentenced to prison or to death, while very many more have been hunted out of the State. The County has been formally declared in a state of inpurrection, and very thoroughly dragooued by a Military force. Judges have charged. Grand Juries have presented, and the Governor has proclaimed. in addition to the long and we think most unfair essay in his Annual Message, that Anti-Rent was the cause of mischief, violence and murder. Nearly all the journals out of the County as well as all in it have been prodical and unsparing in their denunciations of the Anti-Renters as miscreants and outlaws They have been judicially pronounced incompetent to sit on Juries where the actors in a fearful outrage were to be tried. It has been proclaimed that they were broken up and disbanded. And yet we see what is the result of the first opportunity afforded the People of Delaware to pronounce a judgment on the matters so thoroughly brought home to their understandings.

It will not do to attribute all this to an Agrarian lesire to get titles to their lands without paying for them. A good part of the soil of Delaware is owned by the men who cultivate it, while a large proportion of the People, there as every where else, live otherwise than by farming, or work as hired laborers. If we say that one-fourth of the voters are ascholders, we make a very liberal estimate of their number. And those who do hold leases are in good part as intelligent, conscientious, churchgoing, law-abiding men as may be found elsewhere. Indeed, we have seen it stated in the 'Up-Rent' papers that the originators of the Anti-Rent excitement in Delaware were ignorant Baptist or Methodist preachers. Delaware, we believe, was never before the scene of a violent resistance to the laws.

-And now, may we not hope that the attention and the hearts of all parties in our State will be turned toward these Leasehold troubles, with a determination that their causes shall be thoroughly investigated, and all practicable remedies applied? A We (the Whigs) concluded it would be best not to new Legislature is about to assemble, and we trust Mr. Harris, on behalf of the complainants, introduced three bills relating to the Leaschold Estates and Tenures, only one of which was decisively acted upon by the House, and that was passed, but hung up in the Senate. This was a bill to tax the incomes of Landlords from Leascholds, the same as Mortgages are taxed—a measure of such palpable justice that we see not how any one could oppose it. Yet even this equitable and salutary measure, calculated to hasten the extinction of the Fendal Tenures by strictly lawful and peaceful means, was not allowed to become a law. Gov. Wright, at the opening of the Session, had propounded to the Legislature the most mistaken and peraicious doctrine that, because some Anti-Renters—not a fit teth part of the whole number—had done wrong the string that the could do, has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result. If a British minister under whose administration a war should ensue on the question, cannot stand up in Parliament and show that it is not his fault, cannot show that he has done everything van uphold his shaking position for an hour. And in the same sense and spirit i say, that if in this country, any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to meet a very severe interrogatory from the American people—must over the could, without any bias from the pride of success or the love of war—all that it could do, to keep the nation safe for the part of the whole number—had done wrong. tieth part of the whole number-had done wrong, therefore it was improper and inexpedient in the Legislature to investigate the alleged grievances of them all, in order to do what should be found right. The consequences of this doctrine we have seen. Let all hard names and mutual reproaches be now dropped and the Legislature take hold of the subject MICHIGAN.-We have partial returns, which are with an earnest determination to put the matter speedily. It is high time the agitation were put for

ever at rest. AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.-If the following story (which the editor of the Picayune gleans from a Havana paper called El Padilla) be true, Great Britain has ample cause to blush for the ruffianly and brutal conduct of some of her officers. Outrages upon the seas in those latitudes are by no means of uncommon occurrence, but it is very rare that we hear of one so gross in all its leading features as this:

who arrived here on the last trip of the Thi reports that news was received at Havana the day before her sailing of a serious collision between the Spanish and English at Vera Cruz. His story is that an English frience and a Vera Cruz. His story is that an English frigate entered the anchorage ground at Sacrificios, and anchored near the Spanish brig of war El Patriota. In exchanging saiutes, two men were killed on board the brig, a gun on the frigate having carelessly been left shotted. The Spanish officer who was sent to communicate the unfortunate occurrence to the Englishman, and to inquire into the cause of the catastrophe, was treated with rudeness so marked that he was compelled to withdraw. Another officer was sent for an explanation of this rudeness, and of the original outrage, but he, too, was received with insult. Upon this the Spaniard set sail, and in passing the frigate discharged a broadside, and pursuing its course, brought to, outside the anchorage, with a ing its course, brought to, outside the anchorage, with a design apparently of inducing the Englishman to a fight. This is said to have caused a great stir at Havana, and several vessels of war were preparing to sail for Vera Cruz at once. This is the passengers' report, or the substance of it; how true it may be is another affair. The editor of El Padilla seems sceptical of it."

seem, do not consider the treaty which has passed between themselves and the Government of the State of Illinois as very binding. Fresh difficulties are daily arising, and it takes all the ingenuity and tact of the officers tice and wickedness of the course of Mr. Polk and Money and Marine News; List of Letters, &c., &c., may in command of the forces stationed in that vicinity to prevent an open outbreak between the citizens and the nhabitants of the county adjoining. Major Warren, who had several writs to serve in the Mormon City was afraid of meeting with opposition. The annexed paragraph we extract from the St. Louis Republican of Friday

we extract from the St. Louis Republican of Friday

More Mormon Difficulties.—A gentleman from the Upper Mississippi informs us, that a few days ago the Sheriff
of Rock Island came to Nauvoo with a writ for one of
the Reddings, charged to have been concerned in the
murder of Col. Davenport. After Redding had been arrested and was about going on board a boat for Rock Island, a body of Mormons collected round the Sheriff for
the purpose of rescuing the prisoner, and in the attempt
Redding received a shot in the leg and the [Sheriff a
wound from a pistol shot. The prisoner escaped.

Massachusetts Election.

The old Bay State holds her election to day for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Representatives, and for a member of Congress from the IXth District. We await with patience the result. Were it not for Abolitionism, Nativism, and such enemies of the Whig Cause, we would have no doubt of Massachusetts. Even as it is, we hope the Whigs will gain a substantial victory over the

opposing Triad. On Friday evening there was a grand rally in Fancuil Hall, Boston, where, after the organization and the reading of a series of Resolutions, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP addressed the Meeting. He said that the Whigs of Massachusetts were "not tired of opposing the Annexation of Texas." [It is well for the barmony of the Meeting that Editors Webb and Brooks were not present, or they would have ntradicted him on the spot. Mr. WEBSTER would

We are sorry that we can find room only for two or three extracts from Mr. WEBSTER's speech, as

I suppose it is the sentiment of every sensible and suppose it is the sentiment of every sentence and t man, that the preservation of the peace of the intry on honorable terms, and under circumstances orable to the great interests of the country is an obtaining the peace of two great commercial countries, which die opened it we great commercial countries, which die opened two great commercial countries, which die opened two countries in the world, shall not be lightly marked.

ars that this [Oregon] is a subject for negotia-It appears that this [Oregon] is a subject for negotia-tion, for discussion, for amicable settlement; and so it has been regarded by both governments for the whole length of time. It was because the two governments could not agree as to the proper division of the territory, or upon any other satisfactory arrangement, that in 1818, they determined on joint occupation until they could come to some understanding about it. And with the same spirit, this government, at three different times, in 1818, in 1824, in 1826, has proposed to the British Gov-ernment a straight line of division, the parallel of 42°, all north of which should be assigned to England, and all south belong to America.

what the British Minister said in the House of Com what the British Minister said in the House of Com-nons—in its sum and substance—was that England had lights in regard to this question that must be and would and say that we also have rights that ought to be, must

and will be respected.

Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles from us and twice as far from England. Who is to settle it? Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all Anglo-Americans; all men educated in notions of independent government and all self-dependent. And now let me ask if there be any sensible man in the United States who will say for a any sensible man in the United States who will say for a moment, that when fifty or a hundred thousand persons of this description shall find themselves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, that they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the British Parliament. They will raise a standard for themselves, and they ought to do it. Hook forward to the periot when they will do this a look forward to the periot when they will do this as not so for distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific republican nation. I believe that it is in the course of Providence and of human deatiny that a great State is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and that all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherited from their faithers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia probably farther South, a great Pacific Repu a where our children may go for a residence nation where our children may go for a residence, sepa-rating themselves from this government, and forming an integral part of a new government, half way between Empland and China; in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American Conti-nent to be under; the governmental influences of either

nent to be under the governmental influences of either country.

But, gentlemen, in this point of view is this a subject upon which it is proper by popular appeal, or by loud representations of patrotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the power of a great nation on our side,—is it proper on the other side by cries about the maritime ascendancy of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the martial prowess of England—is it a question on which, by outeries of this sort on either side of the occan, those two great communities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly relations—or to be compelled to run into the horrors of war? No, gentlemen! the spirit of the age is against it.

I have said! I will not undertake to express an opinion as to the manner in which the question may be settled. I will say, however, what appears to be natural. It is well known that the 49th degree of North latitude is the boundary line, between the Western part of this country, and the British provinces, as far as the foot of the Stony Mountains. It seems to be natural enough if the two governments contemplate a change, that they should agree to an extension of this same line Westward; that the two should keep on abreast, side by side, with the same line of division, till they reach the Pactic Ocean. It is well known that about where the Columbia crosses It is well known that about where the Columbia cros 9th parallel, it makes a turn and flows nearly Sou vard. Very well. Suppose it made as sudden a swe to the Northward. England would then naturally say to the Northward. England would then naturally say, this river, which has been making Westward, sweeps to the Northward;—instead of making with it a great bend to the North, we will leave it and go on straight to the Pacific Ocean on this parallel of 49 degrees. For the same reason, it is not unnatural for the United States to say, since it proves that the river makes a circuit to the South,—instead of following that circuit, we will go straight upon the 49th parallel till we meet the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

This very proposition has been made to the British government three successive times. It was made in 18, in '24, and '26,—again and again, to follow up the 49th pareliel, westward from the Lake of the Woods, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but over the Mountains and onward to the Ocean.

I am not about to say whether this is a proper division of the territory or not. But I do say, that as it has been so often repeated in this manner twenty-five, and twenty, and eighteen years ago, is an admission that there is something to negotiate about, and treat about for either side;—that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side.

Now centleman who is the man at the head of either this river, which has been making Westward, sweeps

rights and its honor.

"Gentlemen, it appears to me that any man, Prime Minister of England or President of the United States, who should unnecessarily light up the flames of war upon such a subject, (dames let meadd that will barn over the weal a clock) may well consider the zenius of his counsuch a subject, (hames let meadd that will barn over the whole globe) may well consider the genius of his country addressing to him the words which the orator of Rome supposed the genius of his country would address to him if he did not quell the Cataline conspiracy,—"An cum bello vastabitur Italia, verabunter urbes, tecta ardebunt; tum te non existimas invidia incendio conflagratu

No. gentlemen! the man who shall, incautiously, or led on by false ambition, or party pride, kindle those fires of war over the globe on this question must look out for it,—must expect to be himself consumed in a burning configuration of the consumed of the configuration of the configuratio

cool and caim. In some of the Southern cities there is now some agitation for fear of war. I regret this much. I hardly say I regret the feeling—that is natural. But I regret the cause. It is a common mistake of men not in the most elevated position, that they think they can play the small patriot safely, in a small style. There are those who think that they can talk of a war with England and any other nation, and see credit for their patriotism and who think that heey can take of a war any other nation, and get credit for their patriotism and loity love of country, but keep the game in their own hands. That may not happen. At any rate that is not the way nor the course which just and lofty and respectively.

the way nor the course which just and lofty and re able men feel on the great question of peace or wa This constant speculation, this supposition

on this subject i have only lattice is our duty not to take or to spread alarm, to bel trust that the Government, that the country soberly and wisely and justly, it is a less difficultan some people imagine, to begin a dispute, we sult no man in the end can control. Let the Government, of the control is the control of the control is the control in the control is the control in the control in the control is the control in the control in the control in the control is control in the c only be sure that it is right —in the words of o Presidents of the United States, let us claim right, and ask for nothing that is wrong, it nanimously and without and particular array of declaration. It will be admitted to be a general principle of morals

It will be admitted to be a general principle of morals, that every man who foresees an evil and can prevent it, and does not choose to prevent it, is himself responsible for that evil. There could not have been a man in the United States who did not see that in withholding his vote from the Whig candidate he aided directly the election of the Locofoco candidates for President, and that the choice of these Locofoco candidates must inevitably result in the Annexation of Texas. Was it not proclaimed from every hill-top? It was told to Mr. Birney and his followers again and again. "If the Whig candidate is chosen, Texas is out, and you know it; if he is not chosen, Texas is not, and you know it; if he is not chosen, Texas is not, and you know it."

But they said, "We do not vote for Mr. Polk."

Very well. But you had the means of preventing the annexation of Texas, you knew your own power. By joining those as anxious as you are, or as you profess to be, to prevent it, you could prevent it. If you did not join them and it did take place.

and it did take place.

Gentlemen, this is a subject on which I have deep feeling—very deep feeling—and I think it must stand on the pages of history as the recorded judgment of mankind, that those among us who asserted themselves to be in a peculiar and marked degree, friends to universal liberty, have by their own deliberate act fastened the chains of slavery on a great portion of the black race over a vast extent on this continent. It is to me the most mournful and most awful reflection.

ful and most awful reflection.

I know that thousands of gentlemen who took such a I know that thousands of gentlemen who took status course, say that they meant well. I hay meant well. I am not to scrutinise their motives, they must answer for those eisewhere,—but I beseech them, now, not to fall into another such mistake. It is thought, its am idea. I do not say how well founded, that there may be yet a

that in the ensuing session of Congress, your members fairly and freely protest against the consummation of this annexation; why how are we to stand in Massachusetts! How are we to share the gentleman who is nominated by the Loco-Focos, the Governor of the State, and to fight the battle under his austices. spices ! I would beseech brethren to come back upon that old

platform—broad enough to sustain us all—on which we set out together as Whigs; on which, as Whigs, we achieved something for the good of the country, on which, and not otherwise, letting by-gones be by gones.

achieved sometime for the good of the consense of the which, and not otherwise, letting by gones be by gones, rallying under the great name which our ancestors boreconfident that, as Whigs, we can accomplish good for the Constitution and the Country which no other name among us is able to accomplish, here or hereafter.

Gentlemen, let us lay aside every other call of ordinary duty until we have done our utmost to establish our principles in the election of our candidates. I am here necessarily engaged, in protessional affairs. The town in which I reside is so far distant that I must devote two days to go thither and vote there. But I should go if it cost ten days. (Cheers.) Let us all do our duty, unfaiteringly, laboriously, soberly. And when after Monday the question is asked, which certainly will be asked, beginning at Rhode Island—and spreading as far as Georgia, and westward to Wisconsin. How stands Old Massachusetts? letlyou and me be able to hold up our heads and say "Look at her and see how she stands!"

as the sparkling froth of champ—we mean soda-water.
Every body who hates the bore of dull weather and likes to feel merry ought to go and see Alexander the Great, who conquers worlds of sadness, and makes one happy in spite of himself.

The Ball season is about commencing; and as there is no City in the world where Dancing is so absolutely indispensable as in New-York, we mention that solutely indispensable as in New-York, we mention that Mr. Whale, who has been so long before the public as the very male Euterpe of modern days, still remains in the field, scattering every variety of new and graceful figure and position with every quaver of his inimitable figure and position with every quaver of his inimitable figure and position with every quaver of his inimitable figure and position with every quaver of his inimitable figure. The proposition is the pleasing task. oe. His talented daughter assists in the pleasing task, To teach the young idea how to'-Polka-

and their rooms at Constitution Hall, 650 Broadway, are a sort of nucleus for fashionable 'movements.' Mr. Whale's first 'public' takes place a week from to-morrow evening.

The proprietor of an Intelligence Office writes ligation to treat employers with candor and sincerity in recommending servants.' If this is so we are truly glad to hear it, and we assure the proprietor that his establishment is very far ahead, in these respects, of many not most others in the City. In exposing and commen ing upon systems we cannot be supposed to know the in dividual exceptions which almost always exist. The ut most that we can accomplish is to state general truth and refrain from giving names.

Samuel Jackson and Thomas Burke wer arrested on Saturday for committing a burglary on th Southwest corner of Third-avenue and Twelfih-street.-They are supposed to be old offenders.

We learn that there is now in the press new Weekly Military Journal, to appear during thi week. It is to be a handsome 16 page Octavo, and intended to embrace all subjects interesting to our mil tary citizens. We have sufficient security for the ability with which the work will be conducted in knowing that Col. W. W. Tompkins is to be its Editor.

On Friday last, Dr. Richard F. Cooke, of Hoboken, N. J. was drowned in the East River, near Blackwell's Island. He had on black cloth pantaloons, black satin vest and black stock. He has black whiskers, and hair of the same color. His friends offer a liberal reward for the recovery of his body.

They arrested an Englishman on Saturday night, recently arrived here, suspecting that he was the great Bank-robber. He turned out, however, to be quite

Something ought to be done on the subject of our oppressive and ridiculous Military Laws, previous | question, though we believe the inquirer had never cers. Either way might do-some way must do. The save the Officers and Fine-Collectors, are all opposed to

the Law-why cannot it be repealed? The rain-storm cleared up quite snappishly last night, and the weather feels and looks quite wintry. There is undoubtedly a huge snow-bank piled up somewhere in the North which has commenced disc unting for the season. We have little doubt, however, that its assets will be found to have all melted away by Spring.

We see that the new trial of Polly Bodine pense, fear and hope, and her eye dry with agony,-and worse than hanging.

We hear it doubted whether, even now, a Jury can be murder-ought to be provided sgainst. The law should

Rev. Mr. Cook and E. H. Blatchford, Esq. of this City, ed in a prison. will address a public meeting in Rev. Dr. Adams's Church | There are other points from which we might view this

Omnibuses in Wall-street, in the present condition of the | sneer of their oppressors ! rous to life and limb to attempt it.

current coin in his pockets!

There has been a destructive inundation on the Broad River, near Petersburg, Va., which occasioned great damage to the cotton crops in its vicinity. Bostick, the man who was apprehended in Har-

deman County, Tenn., charged with the murder of Jas.
R. Lea, has been fully discharged by Judge King, of
Memphis. The examining Court thought the presumption of his guilt so great that they refused him to bail.

This is the second time Bostick has been discharged by
the same Judge.

[N. O. Pic. REPUBLICATION OF THE ERITISH PERIODICALS -In another column will be found the advertisement of

Leonard Scott & Co. stating the various rates at which they furnish the English Reviews, &c. Their editions of these valuable works are well printed, on good paper and clear type, and are delivered within a few days of their arrival in this country at the residences of subscribers in this City and all the principal places in the United States, free of postage or other charges. We trust they will be liberally sustained.

Fourteen Days Later from Mexico.

We published on Saturday a few items of intelligence gleaned from the Pensacola correspondence of the Mobile Tribune. Since then we have received New-Orleans papers, containing fuller accounts, the pith of which The news from Mexico is anything but encouraging as

but were quelled by the Government, have broken out nose elsewhere,—but I beset to not say how well founded, that there may be yet a tope for resistance to the consummation of the annexation of Texas. [Enthusiastic appliance.] I can only say for one, that if it should fall to my lot to have a vote on such a question, and I vote for the alsaisiston into this Union of any State with a Constitution which prohibits even the Legislature from ever setting the bondman free, I shall never show my head again, depend upon it, in Faneull Hall. [Tremendous cheering.]
But, gentlemen, suppose it to be so: suppose the case, But, gentlemen, suppose it to be so: suppose the case, and suppose the case of the insurrectionists. Tobacco is likewise the seat of internal broils, growing principally out of private dissentions. Texas and Tamaulipas are invasied by Anglo-americans; the Camanches over-run the Department of Durango, butchering and plundering say susual, and carrying of large numbers of prisoners, as well as cattle and horses. The affrighted inhabitants had called upon the Government for aid, their own appliances and resources. A horrible state of affairs has been the consement of Gen. Urrea is said to be the avowed object of latter had been forbidden to enter the "Union" office, rses. The arrigation may appliances and resource overnment for aid, their own appliances and resource ing exhausted. The absurd charge has been made by a Mexicans that it is by the instigation of America these attacks are made, and that we have provided the Ca-manches, Lifans and Tonkaways with arms and ammuni-

ions.

Letters received from Santa Fé stated that Gen. Gar-la Condê was about setting out to Faus, his object being o disperse a party of American emigrants, who, he had een informed, had crossed the Napesta, on their way to informed, had crossed users, ornia and Oregon.

Canasins of Zaiconi have been arrested by the su-

The assassins of Zaiconi have been arrested by the su-thorities of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Paredes had made a requisition upon the Govern-ment for 500 horses with accountements, for his troops, which it was unable to comply with.

An affray had taken place at the theatre, in Mexico, beween two well-known individuals, with the account of which (taken from the N. O. Picayune) we close this ar

"The difficulty between the Baron de Cyprey, the late French Minister, and the editor of El Siglio XIX, whinds to above, is given substantially as follows by the Courr-Francais. The evening of the 30th September, the Bar-having met in the lobby of the theatre, Señor Marian having met in the lobby of the theatre, Señor Marian the question is asked, which certainly will be asked, be ginning at Rhode Island—and spreading as far as Georgia, and westward to Wisconsin, "How stands Old Massachisetts" letyou and me be able to hold up our heads and say "Look at her and see how she stands!"

City Items.

City Items.**

City Items.**

City Items.

City Items.**

City Items.

City Items.**

City Items.

City Items.**

**City It Other of the were the author of an article published on the 24th, entitled "El Diario de las Debates an la Cuestion del Baño de las Debates." Schor Otero having reptied to him that he should make inquiry at the printing office the Baron repeated his de mand, to which Schor Otero replied that he did not recognize in the interrogator the right to put such a question to him, and that, besides, he was not disposed to reply. Thereupon, Baron de Cypreyspat in the face of Schor Otero, and instantly a personal conflict ensued, in which Schor Otero, being without arms, used his fasts, and his adversary a cane which he carried. The noise of the fight naturally attracted quite a number of persons, who at once interposed. M. de Cyprey, before retiring, declared to Schor Otero that he was at the latter's disposition if he desired satisfaction. Schor Otero is a magisfrate, and besides his connection with the Scilo, is a gentleman of influence in society."

The Baron was shortly after furnished with passports to leave the country, which, doubtless he has by this time done.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune gives the following as the list of vessels composing the United States

lowing as the list of vessels composing the United States squadron off Vera Cruz, Oct. 8th. The Somers and Misssippi have since arrived at Pensacola, as stated in the Tribune of last Saturday :

Commodere David Councy, having his dag on beard an N. Ingraham, Commender. Brig Porpoise-Wm. I Hunt Lieut Commandant CENSUS OF THE CITY.-It will be remembered

that a few weeks since, we gave a table of the population of the City by Wards, and that it presented the remarkable result of a decrease in the 45th Ward, which we then remarked was indication of s that his office is not 'supported by fees exacted from error. This was so glaring that the Alderman rethe girls, that he generally charges employers twice as much as the girls, and that he feels he is 'under an obmuch as the girls, and that he feels he is 'under an oblisting to treat employers with candor and sincerity in that Ward. We now present the population, re-

| 44 | | | - 1 - as corrected - | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------|--------|
|) - | Words. 1830 | . 1835. | 1540. | | Females. | |
| | 1. 11,331 | 10,380 | 10,629 | 6,549 | 5,681 | 12,23 |
| if | 11. 8,203 | 7,549 | 6.394 | 3,947 | 3,015 | 6.96 |
| t- | III. 9,599 | 10.884 | 11,581 | 6,449 | 5,451 | 11,90 |
| 1- | IV. 12,705 | 15,439 | 15,770 | 12,318 | 8,682 | 21,00 |
| t- | V. 17,722 | 18,495 | 19,159 | 9,501 | 10.861 | 20,36 |
| | VI. 13,570 | 16,827 | 17,198 | 9.716 | 9,627 | 19,34 |
| 8. | VII. 15,873 | 21,481 | 00 000 | 11,917 | 13,585 | 25,50 |
| | VIII. 20,729 | 28,570 | 29.073 | 14.239 | 16,607 | 30.54 |
| e | IX 22.810 | 20,618 | 24,795 | 14,295 | 16,612 | 30,90 |
| | X. 16,438 | 20.926 | 29 026 | 10.010 | 10,983 | 20,99 |
| e | XI. 14.915 | 26.845 | 17,052 | 13,339 | 13.920 | 27,25 |
| - | XII. 11,808 | 24.437 | 11,652 | 6,879 | 6,499 | 13,37 |
| | XIII. 12,598 | 17,130 | 18,517 | 10,750 | 11,661 | 22,41 |
| | XIV. 14.288 | 17,306 | 20,235 | 10.065 | 11,038 | 21,10 |
| 8 | XV | 13,202 | 17,755 | 8.112 | 11.310 | 19,43 |
| 8 | XVI | | 22,273 | 19,723 | 20,614 | 40.33 |
| 8 | XVII | | 18.619 | 12,556 | 14 591 | 27,14 |
| i- | Total 202,589 | 270,089 | 312,710 | 180,365 | 190,737 | 371,10 |
| | | | | | | |

The result is 4,317 greater than before, and the in crease for the five years is 58,392. The 15th Ward, instead of showing a decline from 1840, gives an increase of 1,677, which is probably the true amount.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

To the Editor of The Tribune:
You will much oblige me, and I doubt not many others
also, by informing me, through your paper, to what purpose the money is put which is collected by the various
Repeal Societies in this country and in Europe. I have
asked the question repeatedly, but have been unable to
obtain a satisfactory answer.
New-York, Nov. 8th, 1845. A CONSTANT READER.

We think we have frequently answered this og of the Legislature. Couldn't there be a given or thought of giving, a dollar to the Repeal | called.

petition got up signed by all the Milliary Officers them- Cause. We have no means of knowing, other than Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribune. selves? If this is impossible, let the Legislature pass a what the public generally possess, but we underlaw taking the fines away from the pockets of the Offi- stand that the Repeal Collections are put together, not in the hands of O'Connell, but under the control people of all parties, classes, occupations and interests, of an excellent public body, to support and carry on a general agitation against a powerful oppressor .--The Repeal Fund may not inaptly be compared to the funds collected for Bible, Missionary, Tract, and other Societies. The money is expended in paying for printing and distributing information; in paying Jamestown, N. Y. agents and other necessary parts of such a vast ma- Subscriptions received to The New-Yorker, chinery. The Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies collect sums in the same way and expend it in mences this forenoon in the Circuit Court. The a similar manner. But the Repeal cause has a fate of this woman has been much more horrible than more powerful enemy to contend against than any mere death. To be dragged joint by joint through the of the Societies mentioned, as far as human assence sack of the law, her heart all the while bursting with sus- is concerned. Had the Repeal Fund been small, when O'Connell and his friends were tried and impris this month after month and year after year-is infinitely oned, they would have been forced to serve out the time in iail and pay the fines. But the British Government saw that the victims of its persecution were up empaneled. Such cases—now occurring on almost every held by the purse of the Nation and of the lovers of Fre dom and Justice throughout the world. Their cause was inflict certain punishment—not torture—on the criminal carried to the highest tribunal, and there Freedom was Rev. Mr. Kirk of Boston, Rev. Dr. Tyng, vindicated by a fund without which she would have pin-

There will be a public indignation before which no popularity, public or private can stand,—ixwill melt down popularity, public or private can stand,—ixwill melt down revery monument of the dead, it will desuroy all respect for the living, it will burn up every vestige of respect for individual worth, if unnecessarity, if recklessly, if ambitiously it has plunged the subjects and chizens of two civilized Christian States of the world into war.—a war which shall cause the loss of millions of wealth,—said turn cities to smoke,—shall cost thousands and hundred of thousand lives,—and those smokining cities, and that destruction of property, and thuse ascribe of life shall be found over the whole globe, in every latitude and longitude, surrounding the ball on which we live.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose that on this subject. We take any alarm. I propose that on this subject we take any alarm. I propose that on this subject we take any alarm. I propose that we keep ourselves cool and caim. In some of the Southern cities there is now some agitation for fear of war. I regret this much, handle as a framework of the world and the cause of the subject of comparing the condition of the streets of New-York is quite bad enough to disgust a people altogether with the idea of a City Government. It would be better to go back to the good old days of Town-Clerk and Constable.

There are other points from which we might view this subject. Political parties in this country have their severation of the Colporter Association of the Colporter Association of the carry on their party machinery. If we should venture a guess we should say that the Loco-Foco party expended one hundred thousand dollars, in this subject. We shall have some hopes of seeing the should remain any alternative party in keeping Loco-Foco steam up, when they had all the National and State partonage under their own control, and nobody but a plain, honest as contained to the carry on their party and find the carry on their party and funded to the carry on their p upper part of that street. It is not only impossible to get | in a word, then, we believe that the Repeal fund is

through there, with the heap of mortar and rubbish ob- worthily expended; in keeping up an agitation for national structing the way, as at present, but is absolutely dange- rights, under leaders who gained, by similar means, personal rights, for the Catholic and Presbyterian, in the Prof. Bush had another extremely unpleas- Emancipation act of 1829. It is expended in paying ant night for his Lecture last evening. We hope that agents who devote their whole time to the good work. these Lectures will be collected and published, after they | relinquishing, on this account, professions which were are all delivered; as we feel certain that their circulation | bringing them independent fortunes; in supporting and influence would be greatly increased by their being Reading Rooms throughout the country, where the la. may come, is half as bad as war itself. It interferes in all the business and arrangements of life. It confounds and confuses men in regard to their own business plans. What we want is settled peace, and the conviction that peace will fremain until there is some just and sensible.

On this subject I have only farther to say that, while it is confour not take of the Broadway Journal. We wish him most heartable the formal peace and in the straining up a better race of more educated and temperate men, who shall, hereafter, emigrate to fit Broadway Journal. We wish him most heartable to of the Broadway Journal. We wish him most heartable to of the Broadway Journal. We wish him most heartable to of the Broadway Journal with the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the sent that the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good to be the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold which drops from his brain turn to good the bright rold w the bright gold which drops from his brain turn to good trouble and money we devote to this cause. It is expended in making a Nation Free, and in securing to other lands what Heaven, by means of its chosen instru. A Temperance Meeting was held in the ment, Gronge Washington, bequeathed to us; the right to make laws for ourselves. Is our friend answered. right to make laws for ourselves. Is our friend answered. Tirrell, the Boston murderer, is supposed to

have made his way to the sea, and thus feluded the pur-suit of the officers who were sent after him. The number of passengers arrived in this

port during the month of October, from Bremen and Havre, was 1950. The principle portion of them are bound to the West. Passengers arrived from coastwisa ports during this month, October, 1200.

The Ethiopian Troupe have closed their engagement at the 'Alhamra.' The Manager appears determined to take precedence of every other place of amusement in the production of novelties. Dr. valentine, and the Anglesca Singers, are the attractions for this week. Winchell, the Merrifield's, Dancing Wuches, and a nost of other noveities at the American Museum to-day. Per-formancees at 3 and 7½ P. M.

FIELD SPORTS.—The Brooklyn Club play this day at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, a game at Bass Ball, with the New-York Ball Club, commencing at 10 A. M. and continu-

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Fracas at Washington.

HARTWELL'S WASHINGTON HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9. Arrived this morning from Washington. Yesterday an unpleasant fracas took place at the "Union" office regards that country. The insurrectionary disturbances an unpleasant fracas took place at the "Union" office, which recently broke out in the Department of Lenora, between Major Heiss, one of the proprietors of the "Union," and a Mr. Gray, correspondent of some of the New-York press, and denominated by "Father Ritchie" quence. Different families have called in a band of Incame off first best, having applied a cowhide somewhat vigorously to the shoulders and neck of Mr. Gray. The

but it seems minded not the prohibition. Hence the

[Mr. Gray is the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.-En]

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Major's wrath and cowhide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9-P. M.

The weather the last two days has been of the ost unpleasant character cold and stormy, and will no subt cause much sickness among our citizens. The important case, to procure from the Schuyl-The important case, to indeath right he scale in Bank of Philadelphia indemnity for the fraudulent use of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky to the amount over, \$1,000,000, during the Hosea J. Levis time, is ill pending in Equity, before Judges King and Parsons. During the week ending yesterday, a large business was transacted in commercial matters, the sales of tour, Grain, Sugar, Coal, Iron, Lead, Seeds, and Woolging heavy, and in most instances at advanced raise.

The Police made a descent about 11 o'clock last htupon a party of colored gentlemen engaged at gom-ng at a fushionable club kouse in St. Mary's Alley, and stured several of the number. Why not make a de-

nt upon the white gentlemen? I am pleased to see a disposition manifested on I am pieased to see a disposition mannessed on the part of the Judges of our Criminal Court, and seve-ral magistrates, to break up the hundreds of policy of-tices which now infest almost every street, isne and alley of our city. During the past few days several per-sons have been arrested and held to bail.

Time works wonders! The humble three story

Correspondence of the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

DE Soro Parish, La. Oct. 17th, 1845.

Dr. Soto Parisii, La. Oct. 17th, 1845.

The closing of the gathering of crops in the four parishes of De Soto, Caddo, Claiborne and Sabine, is proof that not over half cotton crops will be made; in connection there is a hope it will prove of finer quality than if fall crops had been made, as more care has been bestowed upon the picking and housing, and planters have been blest with the very best of weather. Killing frost 12th October, inst. a month earlier than ever known before. We have made pretty fair corn crops. The country is alive with the resolve to visit Texas, the new land of promise of national prosperity, with an idea to satisfy themselves before making a permanent location. A war with the Prickly Pear Republic is considered here sextremely improbable. Nothing on earth could possibly be more popular in this part of the State; and if a brush does take place, the people are eager to partake of the fun.

Mr. Fletcher Webster has been requested by several of the *literati* of Boston to repeat his Lectures on China in that city.

Law Courts.

COUNT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Decisions.—Jotham Rogers vs. George E. Warriss.—Action on a building contract, which the parties settled without providing for the attorney's fees, and the latter proceeded to execution. Motion is made to set the execution aside. Ordered, that if the money is paid into court as security the execution be set aside and a feigned issue allowed, or if security is given for defendant settling with the attorney holds. William L. Rushtos and others, vs. Thos. C. Winthrop.—On a note. Verdiet for plaintiff for \$389.92 confirmed, Eliza M. Smith administrativity, see, of John Smith, deck.—Decision in Chambers denying a motion to open a judgment obtsined more than a year ago. Appeal from decision dismissed.

Cyrus W. Price vs. Jared N. Stabbins.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

CIRCUIT COURT.-Argument was heard on Saturday on the motion to set aside nonsuit in Stander suit brought by Amos C. Morey, a schoolmaster of Long Island, against Daniel Provost and Martin Kallfiesch for saying plaintiff 'milked his neighbor's cows.' Also motion in elation to a verdict in the suit brought by Barnahus Osorne against the Corporation for extra services at the olice office on Sunday.

The trial of Polly Bodine will commence this fore-SUPERIOR COURT .- Joseph W. Duryea vs. Aaron C SUPERIOR COURT.—Joseph W. Darya Va. And S. King.—Replevin suit in relation to a quantity of all suda &c. stored at No. 117 Liberty-street. Verdict for defendant. For plaintiff Messrs. G. R. J. Bowdoin and George Sullivan. For defendant Messrs. Brady and Maurice.

Court Calendar THIS DAY.

Common Pleas.—Nos. 64, 121, 63, 98, 21, 171, 61, 107, 8, 66, 38, 22, 34, 73, 78, 111, 37, 85, 115, 10, 17, 51, 57, 87, 99, 177. ion Count.-The general Calendar will be

SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Tully, N. Y. Onondaga Hollow, N. Y. 1 Sullivan, Me. . 1 Boston, Mass..... 30 Ridgeway, N. Y... 1 Hempstead, N. Y... 3 Windsor, N. Y... 10 St. Albans, Vt....

SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

| Westhampton, Mass.
| Gleens Falls, N. Y.
| Norway, N. Y.
| New-Madison, Ohio.
| 2 North Branford, Con. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Subscriptions received to the Semi-Weekly SATURDAY, NOV. 2. Newport, N. Y.... Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribunt

Phalon is always found in his Depot, At 214 Broadway, near Park-row.

Phalon is always found in his Depot, At 214 Broad way, near Park-row.

At 214 Broad way, near Park-row.

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[2]

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[3]

15 The public are hereby cautioned against the pitful device resorted to by a certain young man in sing my name. I have nothing to do with him, nor has be any interest in, or knowledge of my business whatever. These base and purifie efforts, though ordinarily harmless enough are evidently intended to create a false impression, as require, in that respect, a sufficient notice to put the unway.

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